

THE MAN.

NO. 62-VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CASPAR KARLINSKI. A POLISH ANECDOTE.

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles, in the 16th century, respecting the rights of Sigisimund III., the king of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his kingdom. Sigisimund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garrisons of his frontier towns, and placing in the chief command, warriors of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the king selected Caspar Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely in the emergencies of his situation. He was a nobleman then advanced in years, and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or rank, as for the dauntless valor he had frequently displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Olftzyn, the post assigned to him; for the defence of which he made every preparation that could be dictated by his long skill and experience.

A formidable body of the enemy soon made their appearance before Olftzyn, and a threatening summons to surrender, was sent to Karlinski. His answer was, "I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the pledge to him untarnished till death."—The enemy then changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers—a seat in the senate, the highest rank, and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Olftzyn and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disproportion of the contending forces, the weakness of his side and the consequent danger to which he exposed himself by his obstinacy.—Karlinski saw only the peril of his country, and remained equally inflexible. Confined at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The foe was discouraged by this defeat, but still determined on the attempt to gain by stratagem, that negotiation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski, relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited as it was by their own recent victory, looked fearlessly to the result of their approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer the walls, when their front flank unguarded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand, with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell-bound, remained looking on it for some time in mute amazement. All on a sudden, he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, "Almighty God! it is my son! my Sigisimund!" and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy had surprised with his nurse and carried away, and now placed in front of their army; hoping through this expedient, to be able to advance to the castle walls, without being exposed to the fire of the hostile ramparts.

Their cunning was at first successful—the besieged, from their love to their adored commander, were not discharge a single cannon, and the Swedes approached, undisturbed, almost to the feet of the walls, and prepared to salute them. Karlinski, at this moment, recovered his senses but it was only to offer a greater anguish. He saw the danger, but no means of averting it without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. "I have lost," he cried out, in a despairing voice, "seven brave sons in battle for my country, and is that the last sacrifice required from me?"

A death-like pause ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose features now could be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in advance of the onward moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength; he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners, and cried, "I was a Pole before I was a father," and with his own hand, discharged the gun which was the signal for a general volley. A tremendous fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski's infant, and great multitudes of the enemy. The besieged made a vigorous sally; Karlinski was completely victorious, and Olftzyn was relieved.

A GOOD ONE.—Near one of the towns in the eastern section of the state of Massachusetts, there was a large enclosure as a common pasture for cattle, through which was also a path used by foot passengers to save distance. For several days this common had been occupied by a ferocious wild bull who claimed sole empire from fence to fence, and treated all intruders alike. One morning a fearless jack tar, who had just returned from sea, and whose heart bounded, with the delightful anticipation of soon clasping his wife and children in his arms, was about crossing the common in order to arrive the sooner at their residence, when their keeper cautioned him to beware of the unceremonious bull. "Blast your horned cattle," exclaimed he, drawing up the waistband of his trowsers with the utmost nonchalance. "D'ye see, I've stemmed too many hard bluffs in my life, to send to leeward for any land lubber." So saying, and in spite of the remonstrances of the keeper, he entered the dominion of the horned monarch, and had got scarcely half way over, ere the animal, foaming and roaring, came full tilt towards him. Jack, never daunted, placed his sinewy arms a kimbo, and rolling his quid with the most provoking sang froid from jaw to jaw, thus accosted his furious opponent, who for a moment stood at bay, tearing the ground with his hoofs, whetting his horns with rage. "Avast comrade—d'ye see; mayhap there's a bit of a difference 'twixt us as to rating, but as to the mettle we now carry that's another thing. I'll grapple with ye until I hav'nt got another shot in my locker. So, d'ye see, take a friend's advice, and sheer off, for a good retreat is more honorable than a good sound drubbing. But he of the horns paid no attention to the friendly warning of the honest tar, and, with a little maneuvering, made a plunge that liked to have turned Jack keel-up, had he not, with the quickness of thought, seized the aggressor by his horns, and by a sudden jirk, which Hercules might have boasted, broke the spine of the neck. The bull fell dead upon the spot, and the tar proceeded on his way as coolly as if nothing had happened.

THE DEAD MARE.—An old man who had several sons was characterized by his dishonest propensities, and a disposition to overreach in driving a bargain, in which respect he closely resembled him, being chips of the old block. One of them, his favorite son, owned a fine gray mare, to which the father took a fancy, but could not prevail on him to part with her. It was in vain that he repeatedly offered a good sum for the beast, the son would not sell her on any terms. At length the animal was suddenly taken sick and died. What was to be done? It was a moonlight night. The son, with the assistance of his brother, propped up the mare on all fours, and goes to the old man, who walks to the door, where he could have a view of her in the lot. He being dim sighted, could not discern the trick which was about to be played on him. "Father, said, the son, I have no particular use for the mare and believe, you may take her; what will you give me for her as she now stands?" "I will give you your own price, my son, one hundred and ten dollars." Done, she's yours." The money was paid down. The old man, proud of his purchase, rose early next morning to see the mare, but on approaching, found her propped up with sticks, when, instead of giving way to an-

ger, he indulged in a most hearty laugh, merely observing, "Well, I could not have done it better myself."

THE BLIND BOOKSELLER OF AUGSBURG.—Perhaps one of the greatest curiosities in the city of Augsburg is a bookseller of the name of Wimprecht, who had the misfortune to be born blind, but whose enterprising spirit has enabled him to struggle successfully against the melancholy privations he was doomed to sustain, and to procure by his industry and intelligence a respectable and comfortable support for a large family dependent upon him. His library consists of more than 8000 volumes, which are frequently subject to change and renewal, but as soon as he acquires a new stock, the particulars of each book are read to him by his wife, and his discrimination permits him to fix its value; his touch enables him to recognize it at any period, however distant, and his memory never fails him in regard to its arrangement in his shop. His readiness to oblige, his honesty, and information on books in general, has procured him a large custom, and, under such extraordinary natural disadvantages, he has become a useful, and haply will render himself a wealthy member of the society to which he belongs.

PARISH DINNER IN 1640 AND 1794.—In the registry of proceeding of the parish of St. Ewens, in Bristol, the cost for a breakfast, &c., on Corpus Christi Day, A. D. 1649, is thus entered on the church or parish book of record, extracted word for word:

- Item. For a calf's head and hinge, Threepence.
- Item. For two rounds of beef, Sixpence.
- Item. For bread and ale, Eightpence.
- Item. For master parson for his dinner, Fourpence.
- Item. For his clerk, Twopence.
- Item. For bearing the cross, Twopence.

Sum Total, Two shillings and a penny.
In the year 1794, by the same parish books, appears an entry to the following effect:

"A supper for the parish officers to settle their accounts, and to regulate the assessment of their poor-rate, the sum of 50l 17s 2d."—*Leigh Hunt's London Journal.*

WORKING-MEN.—The spirit which is now abroad among and in favor of working-men, is cheering to the friends of equal rights. From it we anticipate gratifying results to the producing classes and to the country at large. By a union of workingmen, their influence will be felt, we may expect, more effectually in all the relations in society. They will be the masters—and they should be. They will put up and they will pull down. None will venture to act without at least consulting their feelings and their interests.

Another good effect of the union of workingmen, will be the tendency it will have to prostrate unequal privileges through chartered monopolies, and other covert machines and movements of the day. Keeping steadily in view the doctrine on which our fathers opened the contest with England, that "all men are created free and equal," that they will bring that doctrine to a more practical application in all the relations of business and society. At the present moment too, when the united wealth and aristocracy of the land are at work to curtail the liberties of the people, and to fortify chartered monopolies, as with triple brass, the efforts of workingmen allied in one great cause, are imperiously called for—and let them not be relaxed.

New Haven Reg.

CATPAR HAUSER.—The mysterious origin and assassination of this remarkable person continue to be a subject of deep interest. The French papers now report that the Bavarian government has ordered all books and pamphlets which contain anything relating to him to be seized, but have directed that the legal investigation into the extraordinary circumstances of his life and death shall be continued.—*Evening Post.*

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

THE EVENING STAR, for a few weeks past has evinced a very strong disposition to throw old Mother Bank overboard before the coming elections, though the Courier and Enquirer is still as fierce as ever in favor of keeping the old lady alive. The Post says "that a certain notorious individual lately visited Philadelphia, and presented himself before Nicholas Biddle for another small discount from the Breeches Pocket Fund, for the small matter of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and on paper not to run longer than four, five, and six years, with John Doe and Richard Roe for endorsers, or some other equally substantial and responsible names. It is further rumoured that a certain individual came back with a flea in his ear."—The question is, whether these rumors have any connection with the cold blooded disposition manifested towards the old lady, of late, by the worthy of the Star.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—A book on this subject entitled the Planter's Guide, has been published in England and republished in this city, respecting which the Journal of Commerce says—"This author is a Scotch gentleman, Sir Henry Stewart, who had succeeded by dint of a scholar-like study of the science of trees, and a laborious application of those principles to operations performed under his own eyes, in covering an extensive park of over one hundred acres of comparatively waste land when he began, with one of the most splendid collections of thrifty and beautiful wood, underwood, copses, &c. which can be found any where in the kingdom. Many of his transplanted trees, now flourishing in all the beauty of youth, and all the thrift of maturity, were more than a foot in diameter, and some above forty feet high. In several other cases, the same principles have been practised on, with the same success. Indeed centuries ago, the practicability of transplantation on the same scale had been demonstrated by experiment with scarcely any regard to principles, all. Louis XIV. of France, in the seventeenth century, made up the whole of the famous Bois de Boulogne, as it were at a single heat, by the removal of almost adult trees a distance of several miles, a feat which leaves the old story of the transfer of "Birnam-wood to Dunsinane" quite in the background. Within our own information, and no doubt within that of most of our readers, mere accident or whim has led to the successful trial of the process. We know of two college lads, for example, who whiled away a week of vacation in the country, in the removal of an elegant forest tree, not much short, we should say, of forty feet in height. The operation was of course conducted without regard to either science or art, and without even the advantage of a preparation of the tree for its transfer the season before, and very likely also at the wrong season of the year, and to a bad soil, yet the tree has lived and thrived in spite of every thing."

TORYWIG CONSISTENCY.—The same men who were red hot for a Tariff to prohibit the introduction of foreign manufactures into this country, now complain bitterly because the ships which carry our produce to Europe return laden with "Jackson money" instead of goods, the produce of foreign labor!

MR. DURANT has completed his amphitheatre on Bsoon Common and will make his balloon ascent on Thursday.

The London prints complain of the vast numbers who visit the zoological gardens on Sundays. This is, however, justified by one of the celebrated wits who said, that the beasts are preying animals.

SURRENDER OF THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Capt. Newcomb, of the Sehr. Village, 30 days from Madeira, informs us that, that Island surrendered to the forces of Don Pedro, on the 5th of June, after a blockade of 10 days. At the time of sailing, (22d June,) the new Governor had not arrived, but was daily expected from Lisbon.

Capt. N. brought 13 passengers, and informs that many of the *Miguelites* had left Madeira, in consequence of the change of government.—*Norfolk Bea.*

CHOLERA AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—There is too much reason to fear that we have that unwelcome disease, the *Cholera* amongst us. There have been, however, but two or three original cases, which have terminated fatally, and they, no doubt, produced by great carelessness, or exposure of the body. Every one with whom we have conversed on the subject, thinks that too much care cannot be observed at this time, and that it behoves all to be on their guard. Within the past week, the inhabitants of the city generally have experienced a relaxation of the bowels, one of the first symptoms of the cholera; and if they neglect the proper attention, which circumstances and the season demand, these affections may, in all probability, end in this dreadful disease.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—We regret to learn by the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of this city, that a good deal of sickness, and much alarm exist in Montreal, and Quebec—although the papers from those places are wholly silent on the subject.

On Board Steamboat Phenix, }
for Whitehall, July 24, 1834. }

"I have been as far as Montreal, and should have proceeded to Quebec, but there was not a boat going, in consequence of so few passengers, and the cholera being bad at that place, as well as at Montreal, which has completely put a stop to business. During my stay in Montreal, on Tuesday and Wednesday, upwards of 60 deaths occurred."—*Mer. Adv.*

(From the New Orleans Bee, of June 25.)

It is with pain we mention a repetition of similar cruelties to those committed by Madame Lalaurie, on the person of a little negro slave, the property of a Mrs. Pardos, living in the lower part of the city.—This unfortunate victim exhibits all the marks of a most revolting cruelty. Several of her teeth have been, it seems, extracted for the purpose of appeasing the demoniac resentment of her mistress. The Mayor, upon the fact coming to his knowledge, promptly issued a warrant for the slave, and she is now detained in the police jail until further inquiry is made.

GOLD.—The fineness of gold is generally expressed in carats; the whole weight being supposed to be divided into twenty-four equal parts or carats, twenty-two of which are of pure metal and two of alloy; and hence English standard gold is said to be twenty-two carats fine; and the carat is divided into four parts called grains. In this country the present standard is 22 carats, but will, after the 31st of the present month, be 21 carats, 2 grains and 14-43ds of a grain. Pure gold is invariable in its quality, from whatever mines it is produced. In its fine state it is considered too flexible to make coins fit for general wear, and hence the practice of mixing with a certain proportion of harder metal, which is called alloy. The alloy of gold is both silver and copper; but in the computation of coins, the alloy is never reckoned of any value.

According to the Mint regulations of most countries, there is an allowance for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins, which is called the "Remedy of the Mint." In some places the remedy is allowed in the weight, in others in the fineness; but mostly in both weight and fineness. It is considered generally as an allowance for the fallibility of workmanship.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

CAUTION TO OMNIBUS DRIVERS.—On last Saturday morning, Stephen Cornell, driver of the Omnibus Samuel W. Seely, was fined \$10 at the upper Police Office for driving at a more rapid rate than allowed by law; and on the same evening he was again fined \$10 at the lower Police Office, by Mr. Hopson, for a similar offence.

Jacob Van Curran, driver of the Merchants' Omnibus, who was striving with Cornell when he committed the second offence, was also fined \$10, and in default of payment committed to prison.—*Journ. of Com.*

NEWARK N. J. JULY 24 1834.

To the Editor of "The Man."

DEAR SIR—The extensive circulation of your spirited and well approved little Journal among the operative portion of our townsmen, has induced us to seek to make it an organ through which we may reach the ears of our fellow citizens generally relative to a few of the reigning abuses of our community, and hold up to the just ridicule and censure of our enlightened neighbors some of the predominant evils and errors which afflict us as a body corporate.

We hear it from our pulpits, whenever our charity is invoked, that Newark has a name wide spread abroad for abounding in the virtue which "covers a multitude of sins;" that her citizens are every where spoken of as possessing a more than common portion of intelligence, virtue, and philanthropy; and that they are regarded as fitting patrons of moral and political virtue. Such has long been the reputed character of Newark; and so wedded have our citizens become to this opinion,—an opinion least questioned where intercourse with her citizens is most rare and transient—that although they cannot in their hearts but feel its unreal foundation, they have not the energy nor ingenuousness to acknowledge aloud their secret whisperings, but sinfully suffer their moral and political duties to the gradual annihilation of an all-destroying delusion. The necessary result of such a policy is evident to any reflecting mind—it not only loses to a community a just estimate of its real virtues and vices, but it gives to the latter full and unbounded scope for advancement. Thro' its influence a state of things has sprung into existence and even arbitrary sway, which our republican, straight forward and honest hearted fathers, undeceiving of others and undecieved in themselves—would vehemently deprecate. Through its influence some of the dearest rights of the larger portion of our population have been sacrificed to the ambition and gratification of the smaller portion;—the village plebeian virtually reduced to servitude to the village patrician; the prosperity and welfare of the uninfluential, because hitherto divided, producers regarded but as the means of pampering the appetites and ministering to the propensities of the powerful, because united enjoyers. There is no disputing these facts. That they have been patiently endured is not because they are not oppressively felt—not because the "galled jade" is insensible to the burden of the yoke, nor because the proud spirit of republican freemen is utterly extinct within the bosoms of our hardy yeomanry. But there are reasons—reasons well known and severely felt among themselves—why this apparent insensibility to their wrongs and rights has so long manifested itself among us. We would enumerate some of them here, but that we have already drawn upon you for as much space in your daily sheet as we can with any degree of confidence ask. To-morrow or the next day we will, with your leave, show up a few of them, and substantiate our statements by facts having the authentic confirmation of judicial records.

Sincerely your friends,

THE OPPRESSED.

FROM MEXICO.—Captain Rogers, of the schooner Flor del Mar, from Vera Cruz, informs that a private conducta with \$400,000 had that day arrived from the interior; the great conducta had not left on account of the revolution. Rumors were current at Vera Cruz, that General Santa Anna receives \$80,000 per month from the church and aristocratic party with which he has united himself.—His old friends are bitter against him. Vera Cruz had but partially pronounced in his favor; the Commandant General remaining yet undetermined, and permitting a few to pronounce their opinion.

The ship Robert Wilson was lying in port unprotected. The Am. brig Paragon had been fired into and boarded off Sisal by the Mexican armed schr. Tampico.—*Mer. Adv.*

THE GOLD CURRENCY.—By the Gold Bill passed last session of Congress, it is said much of that coin will soon be in market. We understand that the pensioners in our State, will, next fall, be paid in this coin, instead of rag money. This will throw about 70 or \$80,000 of gold in circulation, to take the place of counterfeited and depreciated paper—a benefit that the people and working men may well appreciate. It will be a good thing; and we shall expect to hear less of pressure and panic, under its influence. The people, we may expect hereafter, will have more of the precious metals, and less of bank paper.—*New Hampshire Rep.*

POLICE.

Monday Morning, 4 o'clock.

James Vandine, a Long Island butcher, was brought up on the charge of Eliza Swedson, for disorderly conduct at her house, and abuse of herself. She was very anxious to have him taken care of, as he had given her a good deal of trouble; but James pledged his honor to *His Honor* never again to be caught in such dirty company, and was suffered to depart.

Catherine Corrigan, a woman apparently over fifty, was given in charge of the watch last night by her brother, who alleged against her that she had for the last four years been incessantly importuning him for \$250 which she averred he owed her husband, and had become so turbulent and abusive that he could no longer endure it. He denied the debt, and she had no means of proving it; and was, moreover entirely uncertain whether her husband was living or dead, nothing having been known of him for five years past. She was dismissed by Mr. Hopson, who explained to her the impropriety and utter uselessness of such proceedings.

A white and two black boys, from 9 to 12 years old, were consigned by Mr. H. Hall to the watch house. They were taken from his stable, where they had taken lodging. Mr. H. not appearing against them they were discharged.

Mahlon Van Kirk, a Long Islander, was brought up on the charge of a keeper of a house of entertainment, 254 Fulton St. for robbing his drawer of a \$2 bill of the Paterson bank and about a dollar in silver. Committed.

Matthew Gainer, an Irish waiter at Niblo's, was brought up on the charge of Ann Burke, 119 Chapel street, for breaking her furniture, beating herself, and other riotous conduct. He succeeded in exculpating himself.

Garret Riley, of 144 East Broadway, had quarrelled with his landlord, and not being able to obtain lodgings elsewhere was taking a snooze in the Park. Waking up he found himself minus his hat, shoes, about \$2 in change, and his umbrella.—John Williams, the prisoner, was deliberately walking off with the latter, and with the assistance of the watch secured till morning and committed.

Charles Gainer, was introduced by a formal commission of lunacy, in answer to which he stated that he was the rightful owner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, more particularly of the supposed wife of the royal William, the fair Queen Adelaide; but that Dr. B., who was his regular physician, had crammed him with mercury by the spoonful, to get him out of the way in order to usurp his empire. He was taken care of without further ado.

A somewhat venerable looking man named Patrick McDermot, a sawyer, residing at 49 Houston street, showed evident symptoms of aberration of mind; but as he was perfectly harmless and inoffensive, was dismissed.

Jane Robinson, a black, was charged with stealing a gold miniature case and breast pin from a brooch into which she had been called for the purpose of being sent for some liquor. Adjourned to 9 o'clock, when the complainant procured a witness who swore to having seen the stolen property upon the person of Jane, the latter was fully committed.

During the forenoon Michael Muckledoon and his wife, residing in 12th street, appeared before the Justice with a little infant of three weeks' age, which had been deserted at their house a few days since by its parents John and Mary Ward. After considerable difficulty they obtained a promise of having something done to relieve them.

Two German women, neither of whom could speak English, were brought up and committed for stealing a large basket full of coffee from a lot of open

bags, part of the cargo of the Mary Shields, lying at Peck slip.

A wretched looking object calling his name O'Brien, was detected stealing a dinner bell.

Elizabeth O'Brien, of 106 Madison street, and Bridget Kerley, who has no particular resting place, were brought up by the Marshal, Robert Lewis, for stealing two gauze handkerchiefs from the store of Reuben Smith in Catherine street. The testimony of the clerk was conclusive, and a commitment for Mrs. O'Brien was made out. The same compliment was being prepared for her partner; when, on turning round to bring his prize to the stand, Mr. Marshal Lewis discovered she had escaped from the office! He instantly gave her chase, but was rather too slow for her.

Thomas Bates, a black from English Neighborhood, N. J. was detected by Mr. P. Schursten, grocer, corner of Greene and Grand streets, walking off with a tub of butter and five bottles of oil, to which he had helped himself from the cellar of the latter. Secured.

Two desperate and bloody faced Irishmen, keepers of unlicensed grog shops, Nos. 37 and 39 Orange street, had a slight argument about the patronage of their black neighbors, which waxed warm and resulted in some ugly looking contusions about their faces and heads and a cooling off in Bridewell.

ORNITHOMYCHUS PARADOXUS.—This singular creature, which has so long been the object of interest with the naturalists of Europe in general and especially of those in our own country and of France, and of whose anatomical peculiarities have successfully engaged the attention, among others, of Blumenbach, Meckel, Horne, and especially of Owen, is about to have its anomalous nature in the scale of organized beings clearly developed, and its true relations determined, by the specimens and information brought to England within these few days by that indefatigable and zealous naturalist, Mr. George Bennett, who is, we understand, about to lay before the Royal and Zoological Societies the results of his late important researches in New South Wales, on this and other subjects connected with Natural History.

TRADES UNION.—We have frequently stated that the different Trades in the country are forming a Union for the purpose of benefitting or protecting themselves. This Union seem to have much to contend with, and among the rest we observe that several Ministers have commenced preaching against them. Well, that's funny. The Doctors and Lawyers and others, have always had established prices, or union among themselves, but we never heard of the church's taking up the subject;—and why, we ask, have not Mechanics a right to protect themselves. The Trades Union are dead against charter monopolies and privileged companies, rag money, &c., and hence the opposition to them.—*Maine Rep. Jour.*

SHOCKING BARBARITY.—We learn from the Lowell Journal of yesterday, that Mr. Barker, the enterprising proprietor of a line of stages which runs through that town, better known as the former landlord of the Marlboro' Hotel, has lost, within three years, twenty-three valuable horses by poison, administered by some secret enemy. No outrage of the kind has been committed for about six months, till Tuesday, when an attempt was made to destroy eighteen horses at one sweep, by giving arsenic in small potatoes. The detestable villainy was discovered in season to admit the application of remedies. Yesterday forenoon twelve of the horses were more or less sick; some could, and others could not stand.—*Boston Transcript.*

The three story building in fauburgh St. Mary, New Orleans, occupied below by Dr. Gamotis, apothecary, and above as the printing office of the Mercantile Advertiser, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. together with an adjoining building, occupied by M. Carter, printer, and Mr. Robeson, apothecary.

THE TOMPKINS BLUES, were off duty to day, and spent their leisure in examining our public buildings, halls, and other objects worthy of notice. To-morrow they dine with the TIGERS, who will give them a sumptuous entertainment at Concert Hall.—*Bost. Trans. of Friday.*

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

ABNER KNEELAND, of Boston, who is now under prosecution for "Blasphemy," will deliver a Lecture at Cadet Hall, Newark, on Wednesday Evening next. *July 28.*

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, &c.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 1 per cent.	
2000 1 do.	
5000 1 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. *my 17 tf*

MARRIAGES.

July 2, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Mr. W. Powers, to Miss Margaret P., third daughter of Mr. Andrew Woodcock, of this city.

July 24, at Hay Farm, Spotsylvania county, Va. by the Rev. E. C. McGuire, Matthew F. Maury, of the United States Navy, to Miss Ann H. eldest daughter of the late Dabney Herndon, of Fredericksburg.

DEATHS.

July 27, after a short illness, in the 43d year of her age, Nancy, wife of John Clark.

July 27, Rachel Hartshore, wife of John Warren, in her 37th year.

July 27, after a long illness, in the 16th in the year of her age, Emeline M. daughter of Benjamin M. Brown.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Dorothea Brinckerhoff, relict of the late Abraham Brinckerhoff, deceased, in the 83d year of her age.

July 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Susanna Webster, in the 83d year of her age, relict of the late George Webster.

July 24, of consumption, Catherine, wife of Jesse L. Bogart, in the 31st year of her age.

July 26, Mary daughter of Elias D. Ackerman, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 25 hours.

July 27, after a short but severe illness, Col. Thomas Mims, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 83 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Utica, Depeyster, Havre, June 26.

Ship Austerlitz, Hammond, Havre, June 19.

Ship Russell Baldwin, West, Liverpool, June 19.

Ship Waverly, Phillips, Liverpool, April 18.

Ship Thames, Griffin, London, Portsmouth, June 15.

Ship Annawan, Hudson, Bremen, 42 ds.

Ship Belle, Baily, Savannah, 6 ds.

Brig Washington's Barge, Perry, N. Orleans.

Brig Lela, Fish, Savannah, 7 ds.

Brig Victory, Hatch, St. John, 9 days, to Huxley & Mackay.

Brig Beaver, Spurling, fm Eastport.

Brig Sarah, Mason, fm Baltimore.

Br. schr Catherine, Tucker, Newfoundland, via Sydney.

Schr Past Master, Nelson, Edenton.

Schr Albemarle, Dowdy, Ocracoke.

Schr Hornet, Pitts and Leoline, Smack, Richmond.

Schr Pilgrim, Oakley, Philadelphia.

Schr Ann Eliza, Lee, Philadelphia.

Schr Three Brothers, Sickels, Philadelphia.

Schr Merchant, Dobson, Philadelphia.

Schr Eli Hoyt, Jones, Washington, N. C. 7 ds.

Schr Turk, Howes, Boston.

Schrs Mail, Loring—Pequot, Baker, Boston.

Schrs Gen. Jackson, Keating, and Maine, Carver, Eastport.

Schrs Union, Tinkham, and Vigilance, —, Lubec.

Schr Jas. Hooper, Smith, St. Barts, 13 ds.

Schr Geo. Washington, Carson, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.

Sloop Frances Jane, Rush 2 ds fm Chesapeake.

CLEARED.

Ship Louisville, Jackson, N. Orleans, E. K. Collins.—Brig Aladdin, Perkins, Pernambuco and market, R. Bartlett; Brigs Atlas (Br.) Nicol, Bremen, F. Mead & Co.; Caroline, Polgee, Cape Hayti, A. C. Rossier; Onslow, Moore, P. au Prince, Metacommet, Clark, Curacao, Jos. Foulke, & Sons; Montilla, Bartlett, Porto Rico; Susan Jane, Winslow, Portland; Frances Ann, Lothrop, Georgetown, S. C.; Jones, Hayden, Charleston, Sadi, Damerel, Savannah, Scott, Shapler & Morrel; Lexington, Hull, Portland; schrs, Augusta, Marshman, Philadelphia; Frances, Smith, Baltimore; Lucy & Abigail, Baker, Philad.; Swan, Woglom, Petersburg; Cambridge, Hall, Boston; Boston, Howes, do; Page, Basset, do; Virginia, Bedell, Norfolk, schr Marengo, Soule, Camperachy, Nesmith & Leeds.

PASSENGERS.

In the ship Thames, fr. m London and Portsmouth.—George Milbank, T. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary H. Wall, Mrs. Houghland and daughter, Mr. McLeon and lady, Hester Wild, Mr. Penny and lady, 13 children, 100 in the steerage.

In the ship Fayal, from Liverpool—David Buchan, lady, child; Mrs. Brentnall and daughter, Miss M. Griffith, Mrs. Smith D. A. Murray, Captain C. Lane, B. A. Rev. J. Irving, Geo. Bayer, J. Wilde, H. Woodward, Thomas Watlington, and 95 in the steerage.

In the ship Russell Baldwin, from Liverpool—Mr. Armstrong and lady Miss Ellen Armstrong, two Masters Armstrong, Mr. Rothwell, and lady, John Rothwell, T. A. Williams, Mr. Merrick, and lady, Robert King, Dr. Slinger, Mr. Gilterson, Mr. Taylor, Miss M. Cooper, Mr. Garnet, James Andrews, Ben. John Anderson, and 164 in the steerage.

In the ship John Taylor, from Liverpool—Edward Margot, Joseph Meredith, William Bonnerfield, William Lingon, and 190 in the steerage.

TWO TAILORRESSES.—Wanted immediately, by D. B. COOK & C. MORRIS, 44 Fulton street, several Tailorresses, to make Round Jackets, Pea Coats, Monkey Coats, and Pantalons. Specimens of workmanship will be required from applicants. *July 28 42.*

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—Tradition has preserved a singular anecdote of John Thacher a son of one of the first settlers in Massachusetts. He was married in 1661, to Rebecca Winslow, and, being on his way to Yarmouth with his bride, they stopped for the night at the house of one Col. Gorham, at Barnstable. In the merry conversation with the newly married couple, an infant was introduced, about three weeks old, and the night of her birth was mentioned to Mr. Thacher: he observed, that it was the very night on which he was married, and, taking the child in his arms, presented it to his bride, saying, "Here, my dear, is a little lady, born on the same night we were married; I wish you would kiss her, for I intend to have her for my second wife." "I will, my dear," she replied, "to please you, but I hope it will be long before your intention is fulfilled." Then, taking the babe, she kissed it heartily, and so gave it into the nurse's hands. This jesting prediction was eventually verified, Mr. Thacher's wife died, and the child, arriving at mature age, actually became his second wife in 1684.—*Salem Mercury.*

GREENING APPLE.—The celebrated greening apple takes its name from the cognomen of the gentleman on whose land this fruit was first discovered. This fruit was first found in Rhode Island, a short distance from Newport, near an Inn kept by a Mr. Green, hence it was called the Green-Inn Apple. A slight change, however, has come over the old appellation, which is now simply Greening.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Lines written by a Suitor underneath a statue of Justice placed outside of a court of law. (From the German.)

Time out of mind has this poor lady been
Waiting outside in hopes to be let in.
I have still greater reason to complain—
I entered long ago, but can't get out again.

At the new colony on Swan River, the fuel used is a delightful aromatic cedar; the bridges are constructed of mahogany, so abundant is that tree—besides which, Kangaroo flesh may be obtained dog cheap in the market, and it is near as savory as venison.

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and a perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy the following certificate is subjoined.

City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833. Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Albany and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty-four hours.

JAMES DOWNE.
To be had only at B. Marshall's drug store, No. 54 Orange street. Price—2oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. \$1. jy 21 2w*

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy 11 tf)

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfm

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpassed all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

LIFE OF JEFFERSON.—With selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS. for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pencil Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1 50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Raw Umber,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Orpiment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Orpiment.
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.
Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00 | Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00
Do. half size, " 12 00 | Permanent White, " 6 00
Cobalt Blue, " 6 00 | Scarlet Lake, " 4 40
Crimson Lake, " 4 50 | Ultramarine, small, " 18 00
Gall Stone, " 12 00 | Yellow Lake, " 6 00
Indian Yellow, " 6 00

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1 40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	12½
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

je 18

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, that they have square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved pattern, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. my24

W. H. SWEET.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall st. corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked": being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)—Price 12½ cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

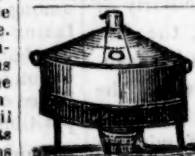
N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.

This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread, pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualing houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by

W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. je17 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents. jy 14

WANTED.—Nos. 40, Vol. IV., of the Working Man's Advocate, for which 12½ cents each will be given at the office. jy16 tf

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.